

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS PETITIA. II

Harold N. Moldenke

PETITIA Jacq.

Additional & emended bibliography: A. L. Juss., Gen. Pl., ed. 1, 107 (1789) and ed. 2, 120. 1791; Bocq., Adansonia 2: 84, 90, 97, 111, 118, 119, 121, 124, 142, 145, 147, 149, 151, & 160 (1862) and 3: 178, 180, 183, 185, & 193—194, pl. 9, fig. 15—25. 1863; Bocq., Rev. Verbenac. 84. 90, 97, 111, 118, 119, 121, 124, 142, 145, 147, 149, 151, 160, 178, 180, 183, 185, 193—194, & 264, pl. 9, fig. 15—25. 1863; Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36 (2): 219—220. 1863; Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cub. 216. 1866; A. S. Hitchc., Ann. Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. 4: 118. 1893; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46 & 386. 1893; P. C. Standl., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 23: 1235 & 1252. 1924; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 46 & 386. 1946; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit. 1: 2, 6, 7, 11, 39, 40, 43, 55—57, 60—67, 74, 89, 99, 112, 114, 120, 123, 129, 130, 135, 138, 162, 179, 183—186, 188, 189, 195—197, 207, 208, 211, 216, 221, 244, 258, 259, 270, 272, 273, 275, 277, 301—309, 311, 312, 314, 315, 317, & 323. 1946; Asprey & Robbins, Ecol. Monog. 23: 366. 1953; Angely, Cat. Estat. Gen. Bot. Fan. 17: 5. 1956; Moldenke, Inform. Mold. Set 51 Spec. 3. 1956; Moldenke, Am. Midl. Nat. 59: 334. 1958; Anon., U. S. Dept. Agr. Bot. Subj. Index 15: 14358. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 6: 232, 242, 252, & 254—256 (1958) and 6: 511. 1959; J. Hutchinson, Fam. Flow. Pl., ed. 2, 2: 395. 1959; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 46 & 386. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 399—405 & 498. 1961; Runner, Rep. G. W. Groff Coll. 362. 1961; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 36: 3141 (1961) and 37: 215. 1962; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A6: 533. 1963; Langman, Select. Guide Lit. Flow. Pl. Mex. 515 & 1010. 1964; Little & Wadsworth, U. S. Dept. Agr. Agric. Handb. 249: 482—483, fig. 228. 1964; Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor, Fl. Barbados 364 & 480. 1965; Moldenke, Phytologia 12: 6 (1965), 13: 318 (1966), and 14: 151. 1966; Jiménez, Supl. Cat. Fl. Doming. 1: 217—218. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 15: 15 & 21. 1967.

PETITIA DOMINGENSIS Jacq.

Additional synonymy: Petitia domingensis Urb. ex Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 15: 21, in syn. 1967.

Additional & emended bibliography: Bocq., Adansonia 3: [Rev. Verbenac.] 194, pl. 9, fig. 15—25. 1863; Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cub. 216. 1866; A. S. Hitchc., Ann. Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. 4: 118. 1893; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit. 1: 244. 1946; Asprey & Robbins, Ecol. Monog. 23: 366. 1953; Moldenke, Am. Midl. Nat. 59: 334. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 6: 252 & 254—256. 1958; J. Hutchinson, Fam. Flow. Pl., ed. 2, 2: 395. 1959; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 37: 215. 1962; Little & Wadsworth, U. S. Dept. Agr. Agric. Handb. 249:

482—483, fig. 228. 1964; Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor, Fl. Barbados 364 & 480. 1965; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 318 (1966) and 14: 151. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 15: 15 & 21. 1967.

Additional & emended illustrations: Bocq., Adansonia 3: [Rev. Verbenac.] pl. 9, fig. 15—25. 1863; Little & Wadsworth, U. S. Dept. Agr. Agric. Handb. 249: fig. 228. 1964.

Recent collectors have found this plant growing in thickets and on serpentine barrens and on dry limestone hillsides, in forests on mountainsides, and along roadsides in forests, at altitudes of 100 to 3050 feet, fruiting in June and July. Webster calls it a "common tree" in the scrub forest on dogtooth limestone in Jamaica, while Crosby, Hespenheide, & Anderson call it "rare" in sandy roadside soil on Grand Cayman.

Collectors describe it as a shrub, large shrub, or small tree, 2.8—15 meters tall, much-branched, with deciduous leaves, the calyx green, filaments and style white, and anthers dark-brown or black. The corolla is described as "whitish" on G. L. Webster 5115, "white" on B. Augusto 594, Crosby, Hespenheide, & Anderson 40, "greenish" on B. Augusto 1624 & 1690, and "white with greenish-yellow lobes" on Crosby & Anderson 1118. The vernacular names, "capa prieto" and "guazo", are recorded for it. The specific name is often uppercased. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria under the names Aegyphila sp., Beureria succulenta, and Ehretia bourreria.

Turczaninow's original description of Aegiphila punctata Turcz. is as follows: "Ae. ramis acute tetragonis pulverulentis; foliis longe petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis, basi parum attenuatis, apice acuminatis integerrimis, supra glabris laevibus, subtus crebre reticulatis, in areolis dense punctatis cinerascensibus; cymis terminalibus et in axillis superioribus nascentibus, foliis brevioribus paniculatis, ramis oppositis bracteis lineari-lanceolatis suffultis; calyce 4-dentato; corollae tubo parum exserto cylindrico in limbum dilatato; filamentis brevissimis antherisque, forsan imperfectis, inclusis. Specimina nostra videntur foeminea. Jamaica, e collectione cl. Grahamii."

Little & Wadsworth (1964) describe the plant as follows: "A small to medium-sized tree characterized by: (1) the crown usually having a grayish color; (2) opposite long-stalked elliptic leaves with rough surfaces, green and almost hairless on upper surface, the lower surface pale yellow green and covered with minute scales and hairs and with prominent veins; (3) twigs 4-angled, finely hairy, green but becoming brown; (4) numerous small white flowers about 1/8 inch long and broad, with tubular 4-lobed corollas, borne in long-stalked lateral branched clusters and forming round juicy fruits about 5/16 inch in diameter, turning from green to red to black; and (5) gray bark slightly shreddy and separating into strips.

"A tree 20—70 feet high and 1 foot or more in trunk diameter, with spreading open crown, evergreen or nearly so. The rough fissured bark has brown and tasteless inner bark. The young twigs, petioles, and flower stalks are minutely hairy.

"Petioles are 1—2 1/2 inches long and blades 3—6 inches long and 1 1/2 — 3 inches broad, short-pointed at apex and rounded or short-pointed at base, slightly thickened, and without teeth on edges.

"Flower clusters (panicles) are 2--6 inches long, including the long stalks, and bear many minutely hairy, slightly fragrant flowers. Calyx is bell-shaped, 4-toothed; the white tubular corolla with 4 spreading lobes; stamens 4, minute, borne near mouth of corolla tube; and pistil with 2-celled ovary, slender style, and 2-lobed stigma. The fruits (drupes) are 1-seeded. Flowering and fruiting through the year.

"The light brown sapwood is not clearly separated from the very attractive light brown to medium brown heartwood, which frequently is variegated or marked by darker stripes. The wood is very hard, heavy (specific gravity 0.66), tough, strong, fine-textured, with straight, wavy, or interlocked grain, and without growth rings. It is susceptible or moderately resistant to attack by dry-wood termites and moderately durable in contact with the ground. The rate of air-seasoning is rapid, and the amount of degrade moderate. Machining characteristics are as follows: planing is fair; shaping, sanding, and resistance to screw splitting are good; and turning, boring, and mortising are excellent.

"Uses include furniture, light and heavy construction, posts and piling, crossties, and rollers for coffee-hulling mills. The wood is suitable also for cabinetmaking, turned articles, novelty items, interior paneling, farm implements, handles, and bridges.

"On hillsides, thickets and woods, in the coastal, limestone, and lower mountain regions of Puerto Rico. Also reported long ago from St. Croix and St. Thomas.

"This species is characteristic of openings in second-growth forests and probably is light-requiring. It is being tested in small plantations in Puerto Rico. The flowers attract bees....."

These authors give the range of the species as "Bahamas, Cuba, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico. Also planted in southern Florida." They report the following common names: "capá amarillo", "capá blanco", "capá rosado", and "capá de sabana" in Puerto Rico, "capá de sabana", "capá sabanero", and "capá blanco" in the Dominican Republic, "roble guayo" and "guayo prieto" in Cuba, "petitia" and "bastard stopper" in the Bahamas, "fiddlewood" in Jamaica, and "bois d'ortie" and "chêne calebassier" in Haiti. Of these they recommend "capá blanco".

Additional & emended citations: BAHAMA ISLANDS: Abaco: Brace 1630 (F--183775), 1721 (F--183820). Andros: Brace 4899 (D--532417, F--199931, W--655497), 6718 (F--214132), 6960 (F--214365), 7074 (F--214470), 7088 (F--214483); Northrop & Northrop 358 (F--130507); Small & Carter 8702 (F--283712, W--758099). Cat: A. E. Wight 206 (F--225397). Eleuthera: Britton & Millspaugh 5603 (F--198430); A. S. Hitchcock s.n. [Eleuthera] (F--228058), s.n. [Governor's Harbor] (E--47341, F--174998). Great Bahama: Britton & Millspaugh 2593 (F--173717). New Providence: E. G. Britton 3269 (W--849219), 3288 (F--184027), 6539 (F--214034, W--845133); Brit-

ton & Brace 604 (F-171965); Curtiss 136 (E-118704, F-144030, W-428641); Eggers 4201 (F-131489); C. F. Mills 2090 (F-156052); P. Wilson 8325 (E-118699, F-246705). CUBA: Camaguey: Poeppig s.n. [Las Piedras, Feb. 1824] (E-119129). Las Villas: Alain 3964 (W-2288251); Combs 169 (E-118706, F-357978, W-1431129); León 9584 (W-1047956). Oriente: Ekman 1939 (M1); Herb. Coll. Pharm. Neo-Ebor. s.n. [San Fernando] (Pa); C. Wright 428 (W-58033), 428 [1856-7] (D-612068), 428 [1859, 1860] (E-118700), 428 [1860] (Ca-936793, D-612069, E-118705), 1353 [1860] (D-612067, E-118701). ISLA DE PINOS: Blain 18 (F-78973); Morton 10120 (W-2350726), 10154 (W-2350753). CAYMAN ISLANDS: Grand Cayman: Collins & Kempton 15 (W-1585191); Crosby, Hespenheide, & Anderson 40 (M1); A. S. Hitchcock s.n. [1-18-'91] (E-118702), s.n. [Grand Cayman] (F-228140); C. F. Mills 1164 (F-611624). JAMAICA: Alexander Prior s.n. [1850] (D-610677); N. L. Britton 894 (F-201070); Campbell 6224 (F-145707); Crosby & Anderson 1118 (M1); W. Harris 5788 (F-145533), 7062 (F-146061), 8776 (F-174363), 9213 (F-212232, W-524656); Maxon & Killip 1497 (F-500901, W-1046543); G. S. Miller 1328 (W-1479054); G. L. Webster 5115 (M1); Webster, Ellis, & Miller 8211 (S). HISPANIOLA: Dominican Republic: Abbott 559 (W-1078622, W-1079546, W-1079567); B. Augusto 594 (N), 883 (N), 1427 (N), 1624 (N), 1690 (N); Faris 190 (W-1048465), 351 (W-1145909); Fuertes 195 (E-706520, F-385167, W-658264); Lavastre 1336 (N); Rose, Fitch, & Russell 3938 (W-760075); N. Taylor 140 (F-250795); Türkheim 3633 (W-695764); Valeur 273 (E-983932, F-715205, W-1273663); Wright, Parry, & Brummel 355 (F-575082, W-15278). Haiti: Ekman H.2185 (W-1412143); E. C. Leonard 3843 (W-1076213), 4833 (W-1077367, W-1077368); Leonard & Leonard 11575 (W-1450500), 12527 (W-1451280), 13913 (W-1452494), 15276 (W-1453550); Nash & Taylor 1395 (F-450752), 1396 (W-792217, W-792218). PUERTO RICO: Alain 9230 (N); Britton & Cowell 879 (F-201363, W-655946, W-847088); Britton, Stevens, & Hess 2388 (W-758789); Cowles 14 (W-697716); Heller & Heller 820 (F-119844, W-426033), 1229 (F-119989, W-426194); J. R. Johnston 304 (W-1475392); Johnston & Stevenson 840 (W-1475464); Sintenis 161 (W-1323321), 857 (W-1323320), 1073 (W-1323322), 1925 (E-118703, W-57681, W-57682, W-1323318), 2431 (W-1323319), 4268 (E-118697, F-79891), 5511 (F-80094, W-403898), 6375 (E-118698, W-103899); J. A. Stevenson 1761 (W-1475663); Stimson 1673 (M1); Underwood & Griggs 214 (W-405183), 215 (W-405184); Woodbury & Stimson 1313 (M1). CULTIVATED: Colombia: Cuatrecasas 23088 (Ve). LOCALITY OF COLLECTION UNDETERMINED: Herb. Meisner s.n. [July] (M1).

PETITIA DOMINGENSIS var. *EKMANI* Moldenke

Additional synonymy: *Petitita domingensis* var. *ekmanii* Moldenke apud Jiménez, Supl. Cat. Fl. Doming. 1: 217. 1966.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 404. 1961; Jiménez, Supl. Cat. Fl. Doming. 1: 217—218. 1966; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 15: 21. 1967.

Emended citations: HISPANIOLA: Dominican Republic: Ekman H. 7009 (W—1304734—isotype).

PETITIA URBANII Ekm.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Inform. Mold. Set* 51 Spec. 3. 1956; Anon., U. S. Dept. Agr. Bot. Subj. Index 15: 14358. 1958; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 401 & 404—405. 1961; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 36: 3141. 1961; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot.* A6: 533. 1963.

Morton & Alain report that this plant is found from sea-level to 200 meters altitude in Oriente, Cuba. A beautiful photograph of the plant, taken between Jauco and Montecristo, on the first terrace, in January, 1956, by Brother Alain, is preserved in the H. N. Moldenke herbarium.

Additional & emended citations: CUBA: Oriente: Morton & Alain 9163 (W—2285247). HISPANIOLA: Haiti: Ekman H.4096 (W—1303876—isotype, W—1479540—isotype).

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *VITEX*. V

Harold N. Moldenke

VITEX COURSI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: G. Taylor, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 12: 151. 1959; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 15: 100. 1967.

VITEX CRENATA A. Chev.

Additional bibliography: Prain, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 5, pr. 1, 272 (1921) and pr. 2, 272. 1960; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 15: 100. 1967.

VITEX CUSPIDATA Hiern

Additional bibliography: Thiselet.-Dyer, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 2: 194. 1904; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 15: 100. 1967.

VITEX CYMOBA Bert.

Additional & emended bibliography: Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., *Ind. Kew.*, pr. 1, 2: 1213. 1895; Prain, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 5, pr. 1, 273. 1921; Stapf, *Ind. Lond.* 6: 478. 1931; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., *Ind. Kew.*, pr. 2, 2: 1213. 1946; Romero Castañeda, *Caldasia* 7: 49. 1955; Prain, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 5, pr. 2, 273. 1960; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., *Ind. Kew.*, pr. 3, 2: 1213. 1960; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 15: 100—101. 1967.